The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,248.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	72 0
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Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	„	2 0
First insertion, each line	„	0 6
Second insertion	„	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

ATKINSON—February 9th, at Burdwan, Mrs. Anne Atkinson, relict of the late Captain T. Jasper Atkinson, aged 75 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

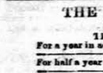
HOBSON—February 11th, at Dehra Dhoon, the wife of Mr. William Hobson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DWYER—February 11th, at Nynee Tal, Annie, the beloved wife of Mr R. B. Dwyer, after nearly 3 months' severe illness from diarrhœa, both before and after confinement.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



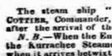
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr. McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Lings. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee 48 hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives bestwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer will punctually receive 6 hours after, but when it arrives bestwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Sagon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	5	19
„ Cananore	4	18	„ Cocounada	6	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	8	21
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin	20	26	„ Negapatam	11	26
„ Colombo	21	27	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	12	30	„ Cochin	16	1†
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Cocounada	17	2	„ Cananore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	6

† Morning. ‡ Evening.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. BAY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Galle, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

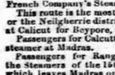
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calicut can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and translip to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Sunday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingoria	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Tellicherry	Monday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cananore	Monday.
Compta	Tuesday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cananore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingoria	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnaghirry	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 25th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul, Mangarole, Port Dunder, Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJEDWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.

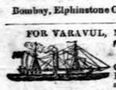
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJE" every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way, and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.



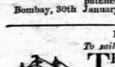
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 26th February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND PORE BUNDER.



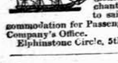
THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th proximo)



THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN" 1178 tons register, JOHN BOAS, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," GARRATT, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Gloucester.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), C. HARLEY, R. N., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office, 5th Feb. 1832.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1832.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fast sailing British Ship "ST. BERNARD," 943 tons register, HARRELL, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply at the Office of

RUTTONJEE EDULJEE,

Bombay, 15th February 1833. Gunbow Lane, Fort.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	„
Second Class	£25	„

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "RHIMA," 1370 Tons, Captain BONFELLOW, will be despatched on the 3rd March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£54 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	23 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure and Cargo, per steam ship *Tynemouth*, Captain FOSTER, arrived from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Edward*, P. BOUVERIE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Machinery, per Ship *Edith*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately to take delivery of Cargo, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., on moderate terms.

E. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Melow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WE have this day commenced BUSINESS in Bombay as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, Mr. J. MORTON FLANAGAN acting as our Agent and signing our Firm per procuration.

FELL, GREGSON & Co.,
p. pro J. MORTON FLANAGAN.

10th Feb. 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Malabar Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1st MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on the 24th inst., next, at 2 o'clock, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the Meeting held on the 23rd ultimo:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature," "by liquidators" be inserted.
2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.
3. That the Company be forthwith wound up.

And to appoint Liquidators in the event of the aforesaid Resolution being confirmed.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co, Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1831 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

17, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions, amending the Articles of Association passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 23rd November 1865:—

1st.—To add the following words to clause 16 of the Articles of Association—"On payment of a fee of one Rupee."

2nd.—That the regulations contained in Clause 33 of the said Articles of Association shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

3rd.—That in lieu and instead of Clause 33 there be substituted the following:—"That no business except the declaration of a Dividend shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least fifteen Shareholders be present at such meeting."

4th.—To amend Clause 69 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "six months" in the second and third lines respectively of such Clause, and substituting the words "twelve months."

5th.—To amend Clause 73 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "The Auditors cannot be Shareholders in the Company" in the first line of such Clause.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla whom in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Babcola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs..	5	0 0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	...	2	8 0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	...	2	0 0
Removing Shoes	...	1	8 0
Preventing Cutting	...	2	8 0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 18th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!!—Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Vengurla Chunam Works" on application. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—HEAD OFFICES, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £3 (Rs. 30) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq.
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq.
JOHN PARSONS, Esq.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
GAVIN STEEL, Esq.
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.

} Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
} Messrs. Grey & Coles.
} Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
} Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.
Managing Director (pro tem.), ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
BOMBAY. ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—3, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less expense, with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been is added over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses; but by the Articles of the Association it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the sum of £1,000,000 not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 3, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Agents, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to intimate that MR. A. DORABJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agent at Poonah Station for the Collection and Delivery of Goods; and he will on and after the 1st March next cart all Goods that may be required to be carted to or from the above Station, and the charges for the same within certain limits will be included in the rates for the carriage of the Goods—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on THURSDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Raghunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Raghunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND FEBRUARY,

EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION, by Professor VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS!

DECAPITATION.

A GRAND MAGICAL EXPERIMENT, executed by PROFESSOR VANEK only; and for the first time in Europe and India. The Magic Room will be brilliantly illuminated, and the head of the decapitated will be exposed in such a manner to the public, so as to allow every one a chance of inspecting it. After an interval of 7 minutes, the head will be replaced on the body, and then restored.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 7 | Gallery..... Rs. 3
Stalls..... „ 4 | Pit..... „ 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-15.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જાફર અલી કાપણીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.
2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 26th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conduct d under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, who possesses, in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their office. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Desk Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's, Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's T

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 2d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100¾
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Doc' do. ...	313

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

OUR telegraphic intelligence during the week is to the 14th instant; first telegrams informed us of a quiet but steady market, and from the latest messages that we hear of, a rather better feeling has pervaded the Home market, Fair Dhollera on the 14th being reported at 16¼d. The Manchester market is still quiet, with 7 lb. Shirtings at 14s. 6d., and 40's Twist 25d.

Piece Goods.—The increased demand which we noticed in our last has continued during the week; there is a quieter feeling within the last day or two, but prices keep firm, and we shall in all probability experience further improvement after the Hoolee holidays are over. There has been a little buying by one or two European houses for shipment to Calcutta, and also more doing for up-country demands. In Grey Shirtings there has been a very fair business doing; first sales of 7lb, 40 inch were made at Rs. 7-14, but latterly sales are reported at 8-1 and Rs 8-1-9, while for a good make Rs. 8-2 would be obtained, 8¼lbs. are not so firm as in the beginning of the week, when a sale at Rs 10-4 was reported; for yesterday's prices we could not quote more than Rs. 10-1 to 10-3. Madapollams have been in more enquiry, and a purchase of 15,000 pieces was made by a firm at Rs. 3-9. English make of Long Cloth has realized 17 to 17½ annas per lb. and local make about 16 annas. Domestics have brought from 18 to 18¼ annas. The demand for all classes of *White Goods* has continued steady, with the exception of Jacconets, which have been rather less asked for; prices may be said to be unchanged. Twist has been in much better enquiry and some large clearances have taken place during the week. Reported transactions comprise 30's Water at 23½ to 23¾ annas; Mule 40's at 18½ to 18¾ annas; 50's at 23¼ and 22¾ annas and 60's at 25¼ and 24¼ annas. The higher numbers of Mule from 50's upwards continue very scarce.

Cotton.—Prices have been advancing during the week, and a considerable amount of buying has been going on on native account, which has kept the market firm. The latest news from home are considered favourable, and some of the more sanguine dealers prefer shipping to selling at present prices, owing to the small out-turn of the crop this year. From the smallness of available stocks, shipments keep low, aggregating for the week 35,205 bales against 24,640 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—New Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 440; New Broach Rs. 450; New Hinghunghaut Rs. 455.

Freights—This market has been firmer during the week; the supply of ready tonnage getting somewhat limited is likely to result in a further advance in rates, unless this is checked by the arrival of seeking ships. We quote yesterday's rates for Cotton to Liverpool;—Beginning ships £2 to £2 2s. 6d.; Going ships £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase ...Rs. 20,26,779
Deposits at Head Office.....	Decrease ... „ 33,41,233
Deposits at Branches	Decrease ... „ 1,08,488
Loans at H. Q and Branches	Decrease ... „ 1,98,933
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase ... „ 1,48,552
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease ... „ 13,14,381
Balances with Agents.....	Decrease ... „ 1,98,933
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.....	Decrease ... „ 29,02,031
Do. do. at Branches	Increase ... „ 1,32,812

Money.—There has been more demand for money during the week, owing to the increased activity in almost all departments of business, but no change was made at the Bank meeting yesterday, and last Saturday's Return holds out little prospect, of lower rates in the meantime; the easier feeling in Calcutta should favourably influence this market.

The two most noticeable features in the last Bank return are the large reductions in Head Office Deposits and Discounts, the latter being a necessary consequence of the former. The decrease in Deposits arises from Railway monies, which formerly stood at the credit of Deposits, and were thus to some extent available for public wants, being now withdrawn from this account and transferred to the Government Reserve, or, in a great measure, withdrawn from circulation. The suggestions for this transfer of the Railway monies, alluded to in our last, have, we fear, been entertained and acted upon too quickly, and at a cost far in excess of any benefit to be derived from the mere simplification of Railway accounts with Government, which the transfer was intended to effect. The transfer has largely reduced the Bank's Cash Balance and has only served to swell the Government Reserve, at the same time depriving the public of accommodation to the extent of half a crore at the approach of the busiest portion of our season. The effect of this hasty action of Government was shown yesterday in an unexpected advance in exchange, and a decidedly tighter feeling in the money market.

Government Securities are a shade lower, the business during the week being on a smaller scale. We quote yesterday's values.—Fours 88½; Fives 103½; Five and half 109.

Exchange continued gradually declining until Saturday; but within the past two days there is a firmer feeling again, and quotations are higher. Sales of Bank Paper were made early in the week at 2s. 1¾d., the rate afterwards giving way to 2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1⅞. Documents, which were sold last mail day at 2s. 1¾d., have since been placed at 2s. 1¼d. for cash, later sales being at at 2s. 1 9-16d. to 2s. 1⅝d. Credits have been taken at from 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 7-16d. The market yesterday was rising, owing to the unfavourable appearance of the Bank Return; and we quote Bank 2s. 1-9/16d. to 2s. 0⅝d. Documents 2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 0-15/16d. On Calcutta we quote sight 99½ 60 days 98, and on China Rs. 212 for 60 day Bank Bill.

Shares are very quiet, and with the exception of Elphinstones, which have kept firm, quotations have in most instances been drooping. Old Elphinstones, under the influence of a stronger demand, advanced to Rs. 180, while Back Bays declined to Rs. 5,800. In Bank shares little is being done; quotations will be found in our share list.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 20.

Van Cortlandt, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Travelling.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 20.

Van Cortlandt, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Wurdu.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 19th February.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee, by the second standard, at the special meeting of Civil and Military Examination Committee held at Bombay on the 12th February current:

Major J. J. Laurie, 3rd Regiment N. I., general duty, Baroda; Captain R. G. T. Stevenson, 2nd Light Cavalry, attached to 3rd Light Cavalry; and Captain E. L. Clarke, 103rd Foot.

SHIPPING.

FEB. ARRIVAL.

20 Matilda Atherley ..... Power ..... Cochin, Feb. 6.

FEB. DEPARTURES.

20 Michael Scott ..... Bradford ..... Liverpool.
Margaret Crawford (s) ..... Jenkins ..... Gon.
Australian (s) ..... Hutcheson ..... Persian Gulf, Jedda and Hoodeida.
Mahanej (s) ..... Thompson ..... Gulf of Cutch.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Poonjeh.—Mr. Brown; Mr. Abraham; Captain Glover; Mr. H. W. Abel; Mr. Bernard; Mr. George Pollexfen; Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and 2 children; 7 men and 1 boy of H. M.'s Royal Horse Artillery.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Michael Scott.—Doctor Forgerty and wife.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Madras*, Nacoda, bound to Jiddah and Hoodeida.
Barque *Jessee*, Stevens, bound to New York.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Alasgar*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Eastern Belle*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Sortland*, for Aden and Suez.
S. S. *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for Cutch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a handsome BUGGY, by Marks, nearly new. Price Rs. 500. To be seen at BAGENJEE FAKKERA'S Stables, near Royal Oak Hotel, Sonapore.

TO LET, at Matheran, "UPNA COTTAGE" and HILL-SIDE, furnished. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.
2 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (from the 10th March), an airy small OFFICE, in No. 15, Apollo Street, now in occupation of Mr. H. B. Elsam. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

A BARGAIN.—To be disposed of, owing to the Owners immediate departure for England, a Light Self-driving English PHAETON, almost as good as new, together with a neat Pair of DECCAN PONIES and New HARNESS. Price for the Lot Rs. 900. Address "W.," *Gazette* Office.

THE OFFICE of the undersigned having been burglariously entered on Sunday last, and several dozen instruments STOLEN therefrom, any person giving information of the Thieves, or any clue to the Property, will be handsomely rewarded.
ADOLPH GABRIEL,
4, Hornby Row, Fort. Dentist.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd March, on account of HOOLEE HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. ROBERTSON, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th Feb., 1866.

FOR SALE,—A very superior made CARRIAGE, can be used as an open one during the fine weather, and a close one (with door, windows, &c., complete) during the monsoon, by accretion, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of fast Chesnut Arab HORSES and HARNESS complete. Enquire of Mr. J. W. REYNALDS, Surgeon, 39 Middle Colaba.
Colaba, 20th February 1866.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—I hereby warn all persons from buying the GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, with LOCKETS, that are lying at Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE'S, Auctioner, and which are advertized for sale THIS-DAY, by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, as the same are my property, and I have commenced proceedings for their recovery. JOHN T. T. BROWN,
21st Feb., 1866. No. 9, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CUMBALLA RECLAMATION COMPANY —WANTED, EARTH for filling at the above Company's Property on the Western Foreshore of Malabar Hill. Plans and conditions of Contract can be seen at the Offices of the undersigned.
Tenders to be sent sealed and headed, "Tender for the Cumballa Reclamation," on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. LATHAM AND WALTON,
9 Hornby Row, 20th Feb., 1866. Civil Engineers.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The attention of the Public is requested to the following Tariffs in the CHARGES for CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned Articles:—
KUPPAS, hitherto charged at 4th class rate, will, until further notice, be reduced to 3rd class rate.
HOWRAS, whether loose or in bags, will, until further notice, be charged 1st class rate from all Stations to Bombay only.
This arrangement will come into force from this date.
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 20th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that, on and after the 1st of March next, a STEAM FERRY BOAT will ply once a day between Bombay (Borce Bunder) and the undermentioned Ports:—
Mandwa.
Rewura.
Caranja.
Dhurrumtuo.
Oorun.
Oolwa.
The Native Ferry Boats at present plying between the above Ports will cease to do so from the 1st proximo.
E. P. DOWN, Acting Collector.
Tanna Collector's Office, 17th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby notified that the power of Attorney granted to S. A. JOHNSON by "NOORJEEHA BAGUM," the Widow of "MEER JAFFER ALLY KHAN," late Nabob of Surat, and his Son "MEER ASHUD ALLY," to obtain and secure Rights (now vested in the hands of the Administrator General) according to the Mahomedan Law from all claims, and proceedings adopted by the Husbands of the two Daughters of the late Nabob, is, and *has become cancelled and Null and Void*, since the 15th day of December 1865.
The Legam having resolved and determined to carry out all her Law proceedings under her own supervision.
NOORJEEHA BAGUM.
Bombay, 20th February 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ખિદ પરંધ કંપની લિમીટેડ.

શ્રાંદ પરંધ પ્રેસની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the several matters reported on by Mr. ASHLEY on his inspection of the Company's premises at Kurrachee.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Bombay, 20th February 1866.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Thursday ..... 22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Flood.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	21	Jupiter rises at 4-1 A.M.	6 26	6 2	2 47	3 15	
Thurs.	22	Moon First Quarter at 9-39 A.M.	6 26	6 2	3 45	4 20	
Fri.	23	Mercury in greatest Hel.	6 25	6 3	4 57	5 41	
Sat.	24	Moon passes 5° 20' S. of Uranus.	6 24	6 39	6 24	7 5	
Sun.	25	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 24	6 3	7 45	8 19	
Mon.	26	Day breaks at 5-46 A.M.	6 23	6 3	8 50	9 19	
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 10-28 P.M.	6 22	6 4	9 42	10	

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 3 8 per Month.
Town Edition. „ 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... „ 0 6

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 2	KURRACHEE	Feb. 14
AGRA	Feb. 15	LAHORE	Feb. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 14	LONDON	Jan. 18
ALLYGHUR	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 27
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 27	MADRAS	Feb. 15
BANGALORE	Feb. 14	MALTA	Jan. 19
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 27	MEERUT	Feb. 13
CALCUTTA	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 8
CEYLON	Jan. 30	OUDH	Feb. 14
COCHIN	Feb. 3	PENANG	Jan. 27
DELHI	Feb. 15	PUNJAUB	Feb. 10
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

IN a late circular order from Calcutta, and republished in this Presidency, it is laid down that a soldier can no longer be brought to trial for "having by indulgence in drink, brought on delirium tremens." Few people were ever sanguine enough to believe that temperance and its advantages could be forced wholesale down a soldier's throat. To stop drunkenness in the army may well be deemed impossible. Many Utopian philosophers have advanced theories which, when put in practise, were at once to crush that great enemy of the soldier—drink. Curiously enough not one of these theories agreed; every philosopher had a pet plan, and every one's plan, to his own thinking at least, was the only one that could possibly succeed.

Our own ideas on this subject are not likely to meet with approval at the hands of would-be army reformers. The reason is plain. A reformer gets hold, say, of the articles of war, the Queen's regulations, and a statistical return of drunkenness in the army, or may be of any particular regiment. Having perused the rules and regulations laid down for the guidance of the soldier, he becomes imbued with the idea that drunkenness in the army is a very great crime; that, with the many advantages secured by a temperate life always paraded before him, the man who gives way to drink can be nothing but a criminal of the deepest dye, and in this mind he sets himself to "read, mark, and learn" the extent of crime as set forth in the third paper before him. He sees, perchance, that, in such and such a year, there have been no less than three hundred cases of drunkenness amongst eight hundred men. A separate column, in the return already mentioned, may demonstrate the undesirable fact that there are twelve convicted habitual drunkards in the same regiment. He is shocked. He lifts up his hands in righteous indignation at the amount of wickedness, depravity, and vice which has come to light in H. M.'s such and such a regiment. He recollects with horror that the sum he annually pays in tax rates goes in a measure to furnish these men with the means of gratifying their vicious appetites. He does not stay to consider that the men whose faults are there paraded before him are, after all, mortals like himself; it is nothing to him that the crime which he considers so utterly indefensible in a soldier, is as common, if not more so, among the population of his native town or hamlet. No! It is enough for him to see from the returns before him that soldiers are fond of liquor, and that the majority decline to become total abstainers. Though exposed to temptation under totally unequal conditions, he does not hesitate a moment in commending the working classes at the expense of the soldiers. Are the latter not drunkards? Do they not, in spite of every encouragement to desist, still indulge in dram-drinking to an alarming extent? Are they not continually seen reeling about the streets in an utterly helpless condition? Are they not continually punished for their misdeeds, and do not they as regularly go and sin again? How then can they expect that he, a reformer, should look upon them in any other light than that of aversion and contempt? It is his duty,—and he will do it,—not to leave a stone unturned to reform the morals of the army. Soldiers have been frightfully misgoverned. Their education has been neglected, means of amusement have been denied them, the good and bad have been indiscriminately mixed together, the Canteen system is a blunder. He, the reformer, will alter all this. The papers must be written to, the public must be stirred up. He takes his first step, and, forthwith, there is a cry set up that the army is a disgrace to the nation. Justice is unknown. Management is totally misunderstood, and the soldier does not get fair play. Then follow howls from all quarters. A thousand remedies are proposed; a thousand plans suggested. The authorities bow deferentially to public opinion, and order upon order appears in rapid succession. Moral persuasion *versus* restraint is the general contest, and, so far, the former have had it pretty well their own way.

Now we do not wish to be misunderstood. We are as anxious as anybody to see a reform in our army, but we deny that the condition of our soldiers is worse than that of thousands of our fellow-countrymen at home. Placed in a conspicuous position, a careful record kept of all his misdeeds, however slight, easily recognisable by his uniform, and watched by those in authority over him, we do not, and cannot, think that it is fair to cry down the soldier simply because his are the only crimes which can be brought home years after their commission. It is the fact of his being a marked man, as it were, that brings all his faults "to the front," not that he of all others is a drunkard—a beast—a vicious profligate.

Moral persuasion may, and without doubt will, do a great deal towards forwarding the cause of temperance amongst all classes, military and civil. But when this persuasion alone would suffice with men who are free to come and go as they please, something more is necessary with men who have been taught to walk, dress, &c., by rule, who have been forcibly taught obedience, and whose position as servants is so constantly and so unmistakeably impressed upon them. With such as these, moral influence or persuasion is not enough. They cannot choose their companions; they are no more proof against barrack jeers than school-boys against the chaff of their playmates, or men against the sneers of their friends. Checks are necessary. Indulging in any forbidden pleasure ought to bring certain punishment with it. Drinking can be, and, as we all know, is carried on night after night to excess—the young soldier gets intoxicated, detected, punished; the older and more wary man fuddles himself night after night. What odds to him how often he is drunk,—what matter to him how great the inroads made on his constitution by liquor? Does not the circular mentioned at the commencement of this article protect him? Under its provisions is not the old saying verified that "it is not the fear of being drunk that constitutes the crime of drunkenness in the army, but that of being found out." Till now a man incapacitating himself through drink could always be brought to trial; he can be so no longer. We cannot but consider that this order is a step in the wrong direction. The articles of war distinctly lay down that any "solicitor who shall produce disease or infirmity" shall be brought to trial. Why is the disease produced by drink,—the worst enemy of man, soldier or civilian,—to be exempted from the category? If it has been found necessary to rule by the articles of war at all, why are they not administered in their integrity? Either the first half of the 85th article of war, or the circular order now under consideration, must be cancelled, as much for the sake of consistency as of justice.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 22ND JANUARY.

A submarine telegraph cable has been laid between Leghorn and Corsica.

NEW YORK, 10TH JANUARY.

The correspondence between America and France is assuming a serious character. America advises the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, to which France agrees on the condition that America recognises the Emperor Maximilian.

America declines to do this, adding that the conduct of France places the relations existing between the two countries in jeopardy.

Mr. Secretary Seward affirms that the Mexican question supersedes politically all considerations of commerce in the minds of the American people.

The Emperor Napoleon opened the French Chamber to-day (22nd). In referring to Mexico he said that he had arranged with the Emperor Maximilian to recall the French troops, and for the latter to fix the time.

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY.

Fair Dhollera 16d. to 16¼d.; market quiet.
Bengal Cotton 12¼d.
Consols 86⅞.
Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d. per ounce.
Exchange:
On Calcutta 1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11¾d.
„ Madras 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¾d.
„ Bombay 2s. to 2s. 0¼d

The proceedings of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent outbreak in Jamaica have commenced. English advocates are engaged on behalf of Messrs. Gordon, Underhill, and others.

America agrees conditionally to continue the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada another year.

LONDON, 13TH FEBRUARY.

The Calcutta Mail arrived here to-day.
Fair Dhollera 16d.; market steady.
Bengal Cotton 12d.
Manchester market small business.
7lb. Shirtings 14s. 6d.
No. 40 Twist 2s. 1d.
The Specie forwarded to Bombay by the Southampton steamer yesterday is valued at 20 lacs and a quarter.
The Revenue Commission in America has submitted a report to Congress proposing a tax of five cent. per pound on Cotton.
A letter has been received from Drebeh in which Mr. Rassam announces that the Abyssinian captives are still alive and journeying with the Emperor Theodorus.
(?) An Egyptian movement massacre Schori sold into slavery nearly 4,000 of the negro corps for mutiny.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 19th Feb.
Steamer *Ottawa* arrived from Bombay.
BUSHIRE, 20th Feb.
Mail steamer *Euphrates* from Busreh just anchored.
COCONADA, 20th Feb.
Steamer *Burmah* from Vizagapatam in sight.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Head Clerk to the Collector of Ahmednuggur has been appointed Head Clerk in the Bombay Legislative Department, in room of Mr. Donohoe, transferred to the Collector's office.

WE beg to remind our readers that the lecture (open to the public) on the subject of "Our University," by Dr. Sinclair, in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, will take place to-day at 5 P. M. in the Town Hall.

RAO BAHADOOR JANARDHUN WASSOODEW, late a Judge of the High Court, will, we understand, proceed to Ahmednabad in a day or two, to assume charge of his appointment as Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at that place.

A FULL court, consisting of Messrs. Hore, Spencer, and Moroba Canoba, sat yesterday at the Court of Small Causes, to hear a large number of appeals, applications for new trials, &c., in which their Honors were occupied till a late hour of the day.

THE baker of the P. and O. steam ship *Salsette*, Frank Searle, was yesterday fined by J. P. Beckersteth, Esq., three rupees, in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the House of Correction, for assaulting Mr. James Weeks, chief steward of the said ship.

THE suits of the *Bank of Bombay* vs. *Bomanjee Ourseejee Cama*, and the *Alliance Bank* vs. *Ruttonchander Luximonjee*, called before Sir Joseph Arnold yesterday, were respectively adjourned, the former for a fortnight, and the latter till the 5th of June, as the parties were likely to settle out of court.

ONE Rookaram Kowjee received severe injuries in the chest and, was slightly hurt a few days ago at Coorla, in consequence of an accident in a place where blasting operations are conducted. He was admitted on Wednesday last into the Jamsetjee hospital, where he died yesterday from the effects of the injuries he had sustained.

THE ship *Prince of Wales*, which was stranded off Gogo some months ago, and subsequently got off on her voyage to the Bombay by Captain Winckler, was sold by auction yesterday at Messrs. Crawford & Co.'s rooms; it was purchased for Rs. 14,550 by Hajee Abdoola and Noor Mahomed Memon, ship owners.

PATRICK REEDY, of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, was yesterday brought before the Senior Magistrate of Police for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THE POISONING CASE.—The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., when the evidence of a woman named Crustiee, already taken by the Coroner, who resided in the same house as the prosecutrix, was taken. The accused, Puddee, was then remanded to jail till this day (Wednesday.)

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 19th and 6 P. M. of the 20th February: max. 196 hours 38 minutes; min. 0 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line to the 21st instant, from the Continent of Europe 13th, and the United Kingdom 17th February.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate:—Captain G. A. A. Warner, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Central Provinces; Captain H. G. Puckle, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kamptee Division, Central Provinces; Captain H. A. Morshead, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Poona Division; Captain D. J. Nasmyth, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, G. T. Survey of India,—for three years, with permission to proceed via the Cape.

A WILD LOOKING, but cleanly dressed Mahomedan yesterday surrendered himself to the Commissioner of Police, making a statement at the same time that he had cut off the nose of his wife with a penknife for her faithlessness to him. On Superintendent Mills of the B. Division, inquiring into the case indicated where the wounded woman lay, he found her bleeding profusely, with the tip of her nose completely severed, and a gash to the jaw bone from the left nostril all along the upper lip. She was immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital where she now lies, but is not in danger

ON and after the 1st of March ensuing, the ferry boats now plying between Karinja, Nagotna, &c., will cease to run. Government, we believe, have leased the ferries to the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, whose three paddle steamers, the *Karanja*, *Oorea*, and *Nagotna* have built in England for the express purpose of harbour work of the above nature. It is one of these vessels, we presume, which starts from the Apollo Bunder on the morning of the 1st proximo, with the view of undertaking every success, but it is doubtful if the traffic is sufficient to render the running of a steam vessel profitable.

THE roads of Bombay have certainly never been so well or so thoroughly watered as during the past four months, and we think it only just to Mr. Crawford to say so. The attentive, complete way in which the watering hands are being made to pay to the whitewashing, &c., of their tenants' stables, cookhouses, &c., is also most gratifying, and it is to be hoped will be persevered in. The distribution placed in different great thoroughfares, are, as eyesores, a great nuisance, but in all other respects no doubt most useful institutions, bitterly as the general public may inveigh against them.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT OORUN.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the morgue on Monday last, before Dr. Hewlett, touching the death of Govind Joteeba, a labourer. On Friday the 16th inst., the deceased and others were engaged digging on one side of a hill at Morch in Caranja, or Oorun, when a large mass of stone with a quantity of earth suddenly gave way from the side of the hill, and struck the deceased, inflicting injuries on his leg and chest. He was brought to Bombay the next morning and was attended by a native doctor, but he died on Sunday night last. The labourers were employed by one Bomonjee Pursee in excavating the hill; and it appeared that there was no one, except one of the labourers to superintend the excavations. The jury was of opinion that the deceased met his death accidentally.

MR. MAYHEW made an application before the Acting Chief Justice yesterday on behalf of Mr. Napoleon Xavier Lamprey, one of the Bombay Electric Telegraph Clerking Company, for an order for the winding up of that association. Mr. Anstey opposed the application. The debt due to Mr. Xavier had been disputed; and the circumstances of the case were of a complicated character. The Court thought that—the Company appearing to be solvent, and to have acted honestly in resisting Mr. Xavier's demand—there was no ground for winding up; but that he should be wound up; but, as there were circumstances which led it to hesitate before giving a judgment in favour of the Company, it directed in the meantime that it should pay to the petitioner Rs. 6,663, one of the sums in dispute (a fortnight being allowed for this purpose), and that the case should be mentioned again on the 7th of March.

THE collapse in the share market, and the starting of the handsome and commodious vehicle belonging to the Omnibus Company, not to speak of those hermaphrodite conveyances belonging to the Indian Carrying Company, appear to have brought the Bombay Tramway into favour, to their senses. A buggy can now be obtained with very little trouble, and with a tolerably civil driver to boot; the wretched conveyances, and the still more wretched horses, however, remain as of old; and he would be a benefactor to the poorer portion of the community who brought about any improvement in this particular. Speaking of the Omnibus Company reminds us that their business seems to increase in favour daily; we hope they will go on prospering and pay the shareholders a handsome dividend. The attempt to provide a respectable vehicle is a public-spirited one, and is being so well carried out that it deserves every encouragement the public can give it.

IT is a notorious fact that Bombay, for the past two or three years, has been almost deluged with forged notes, or genuine ones of a small amount altered into others for thousands of rupees; and although the offender after offender has been detected and punished, yet fictitious notes continue to turn up, as the fountain heads from which they emanated could not be traced. However, through the energy and clever manœuvring adopted by Major Henderson, the Acting Commissioner of Police, an old fox, Callianjee Verjee by name, who has been the chief forger and circulator of forged bank notes, was caught hot-handed yesterday, with a number of forged notes for various sums, and fond of dies for carrying on his nefarious trade in all its branches. While undergoing investigation before the Commissioner of Police he apparently was bent upon some desperate act, as, on expressing himself to be very thirsty, he declined to quench it unless taken to a tank. This, of course, was not complied with, and he now lies in durance vile, preparatory to the case being sent up for magisterial investigation and eventual committing to the High Court.

WE understand H. M.'s 96th Regiment will proceed to Mander Deo on the 24th instant, and remain there until the commencement of the monsoon season.—*Poona Observer, Feb. 13.*

THE Hon'ble James Gibbs, the Judge of the High Court of Judicature, left this on Saturday last for Bombay, to join his new appointment; about one hundred persons, such as Sirdars, Vakeels, Sheristadars, Karkoons accompanied the hon'ble gentleman as far as Chinchoor. —*Id.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th Feb. 1866.
OPEN 702½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	60,648 12 1
Merchandize	„	313,870 14 8
Electric Telegraph	„	1,428 12 2
Earth &c. Trains	„	9,612 0 0
Total Rs...		391,590 6 11

THE MAURITIUS OCEAN POSTAL SERVICE.

WE have received Mauritius papers to the 18th ultimo, from which we glean the following interesting particulars regarding its Ocean Postal Service. It will be seen that the much-abused P. & O. Co. has after all been the work to the entire satisfaction of the Colonists, who now state that occasional complaints had been made but principally because no opportunity of comparison with other Companies had been afforded them; from which we may fairly infer that the P. & O. Co. contrasts favourably with the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales:—

The Chamber says, there is no question which has received more attention than that of our Ocean Postal Service. We began the year with a fortnightly communication with Europe via Suez performed by the P. & O. Company and the M. I. Company; a communication had also just been established between this Colony and the Cape by the Union Company. The two first Companies have performed the service with admirable regularity. The average passage of the P. & O. Steamers from Suez was 18 days, that of the M. I. Steamers 19, the latter going to Reunion before coming here. The average passage of the Mails by the P. & O. Company was 23½ days from London, that of the M. I. 27 days from Marseilles. 24 mails were received via Suez in the year.

The Cape Service has not been so regular as it is fair to expect it will be, the steamers having sometimes arrived too late for the despatch of the Cape Overland Mails to Suez by P. & O. Steamers leaving the 7th.

The loss of the *Athens* caused two mails to be missed, and obliged the Company to re-place her for a voyage with a small steamer *Dane*. Another vessel, the *Mauritius*, has been put on the line, and the *Anglian*, which is not powerful enough to make regular passages in all weather, is to be replaced by the *Natal*. The steamers on this line have never missed the Cape homeward steamer; though they have occasionally waited after their time here.

All that was wanted to make our service complete was a communication by steam with Point de Galle to connect us more regularly with India and Australia. A circumstance occurred in the middle of the year which accelerated action to this subject. The P. & O. Company announced their intention to terminate the contract with the Colony and withdraw their steamers from the line to Suez in June 1866; their reason for so doing was that the competition of the M. I. Company had reduced their revenue from the line so low to render it insufficient to defray expenses. The Chamber under the circumstances recommended that a special contract should be made with the M. I. Company for the conveyance of our Mails to and from Suez, and that a sum not exceeding £12,000 should be offered for the service; that tenders should be called for a line to Galle, and if satisfactory arrangements could not be concluded with the M. I. Company, tenders should be called for the conveyance of our Mails to Aden.

The Government did not consider that the M. I. should be paid for the conveyance of our Mails, as owing to arrangements between the Governments of England and France British Mail steamers rendered equal service to French colonies in other parts of the world. The Legislative Council therefore decided to leave this part of the subject to the Home Government, and to request that tenders be called for a line to Galle with the right of sending the steamers to Aden if deemed advisable hereafter. The time is fast approaching when some decision must be come to. The Colony having been accustomed to two communications with Europe will feel the cessation of the service to Suez by the P. & O. Company, but there will be some compensation afforded by a service to Galle and a considerable economy financially speaking, as the amount now paid to the P. & O. Company is £36,000 a year. The Company has served the Colony for seven years, and it is but an act of justice on this occasion to state, that while there have been occasional complaints, pronounced through the local press, no opportunity until lately of comparing the service performed with that of other companies, we have invariably had an opportunity of replying to letters received by the early steamer with intelligence of the non-incumbent upon them to remember it in their prayers and supplications, and to remember it in the distribution of their bounty. We are glad to see that all classes altogether agree with the sentiments which had been expressed by his excellent friend, Mr. Paton, in regard to the advisability of having the education of the boys and girls in this institution carried on in the way in which it had been necessary to conduct it during the past year. Looking at the position of boys and girls in this country, and the disadvantageous circumstances in which they were placed, he thought that, when the means of the Society would afford it, arrangements should be made for a return to the old system of teaching them separately. He believed he was correct in saying that that was a very general feeling on the part of the ladies who were connected with this institution. He was aware of the difficulties which had arisen, and he did not wish to make the slightest reflection upon the conductors of the school. Neither did he press this upon the attention of the Committee as a thing ought to be done at the present moment. He thought, however, that it should be kept in mind, and that as soon as circumstances permitted, a change should take place. He stated this merely as his personal opinion, and he could illustrate it by many facts in his own experience. In regard to the last part of the resolution he had moved, he thought they must all agree that Mr. Premchund Roychund was deserving of their most cordial thanks. He was liberality towards this institution, and in many other circumstances, had been worthy of high praise.

The Hon. Mr. Hunter seconded this resolution, which was then agreed to.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment that had been paid to himself, and alluded to the loss of Col. Murray's valuable aid as Honorary Secretary; but, he suggested, it was one consolation that Mr. Spencer had consented to take his place.

The meeting was then closed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

*Saturday, 3r

There is a high road between *Cashmere* and *Yarkund*. At what distance from each other shall the Cossack and the Highlander mount guard? How much of the intermediate space is to be neutral territory?

This is the question which will have to be settled as soon as the black eagle of Russia is displayed and saluted at Yarkund. To expect H. H. of Cashmere to hold Leh or Ladak against Russia is simply absurd, as the Maharaja's troops fall back on Cashmere, so must strong divisions of European troops be poured into the valley of Cashmere, to check Russia's further advance towards Hindoostan.

On the Northern Frontier of Cabul, Russia maintains a powerful position and a commanding attitude, and when it suits her purposes she can march an army from Bokhara to Cabul with as much ease as Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan has already done, apparently at her instigation and certainly with her support.

On the Peshawur Frontier, the British Lion awaits the advance of the Northern Bear, and it requires no prophet to predict that if Russia holds Cabul one hundred thousand British soldiers will not be sufficient to hold India.

If, however, we are compelled in *self-defence* to re-occupy Cabul, the Oxus, *solens volens*, becomes our Frontier, and in order to hold our own we must form Europeon Military Colonies from Cashmere to Heerat. Unlike Russia, the crown of England has no hordes of Cossacks to settle down wherever they are ordered. But England has untold wealth, and can and may summon the Tartar hordes of Thibet to her banners and beat the Russian at his own game.

The Tartar race may be converted to Christianity which will never be the case with the Affghans; and as the crescent must bow to the cross, the force of circumstances will cause a nation and a dynasty to pass away whilst another takes its place; or perhaps a generation of Affhgans yet to be born, may, as Christians succeed to the inheritance of their ancestors.

The British Tartars of the Oxus, well drilled and disciplined, and encamped along its course as armed settlers, would indeed be a thorn in the side of Russia, and the vigorous race which in twenty years would spring up from the marriage of Affghan women with Europeans, would form a bulwark which no power could overthrow.

The children of European parents born and bred in Affghanistan would be a hardy race to serve under the Queen and to recruit the royal forces in India.

If Affghanistan were so colonised, six European regiments would hold the country. Kabul, Ghuznee, would be held by Christian Tartar cavalry, native infantry regiments of the line fully officered, (West India regiment scale,) and the police; and to keep the two latter well in hand, a European regiment with artillery would be located in division head quarters, with European Reserves and Depots at the hill stations.

I submit that, instead of addressing futile "energetic remonstrances" to St. Petersburgh, Lord John Russell should publish to Europe, and proclaim to the people of India, that the Government of England is determined to hold India under any circumstances; and that if the safety of India demands it, England will not hesitate to extend and secure her frontiers in any direction she may think fit, either by conquest, diplomacy, or annexation.

This manifesto should be followed by energetic action, to wit, the occupation of the Khyber pass, and of sufficient land on the Cabul side for the construction of a large fort and military station. The Government of the country should not be interfered with, and a handsome sum should be paid as rent for the land occupied to the Cabul Chief.

Some thirty or forty thousand pounds sterling would receive support, advice or pressure, as might be necessary.

It should in the first instance be carefully and distinctly explained to the court of Cabul, that whilst the British Government has no desire to annex any portion of Affghanistan, that all passes leading from Affghanistan to India must be placed (for a pecuniary consideration,) at the disposal of the British Government, by the head of the tribe or to be open to the trade of all nations.

If the Chief of Cabul rejects the proposition, then these passes must be taken *vi et armis*, and the future continuance of his rule and power will be decided as soon as Russia advances to the Oxus.

To the Czar, the ultimatum of England should be—War, and its consequences. Should he decline, he is not content with the frontier of the Oxus; Peace if she be.

In the latter case, the continuance of the Affghan dynasty would be guaranteed by the two great powers; Affghanistan remaining independent, and a five mile slip of land on the Cabul side of the Oxus being reserved to England for purposes of defence.

If, however, the Affghan ruler sides with Russia, and enable her to carry on her views on this side of the Oxus, then the conquest and military colonisation of Affghanistan must follow, and it will rest with England to hold or restore the Crimea to Russia when peace shall have been declared between the belligerents.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

BARODA, 18TH FEBRUARY.

Do you know that if there is one thing more trying to a writer than another, it is to see his stuff in print? I don't in the least mind being contradicted and told that the Surat waiting-room is a perfect palace, *or that there are no beasts in* Baroda, or that every lawyer can write good English; *but I do object to being made to say* that a giraffe manifested no unpleasant "question" instead of "curiosity." I hate to have my poor little attempts at jokes massacred as in my last letter about the *menagerie*, and I refuse positively to father the word "cameleopard." I spelt it thus, *camelopard*; and shall be much obliged if you will make it generally known in *your establishment that this name is not* compposed of camel and leopard, but is the English of *camelus pardus*, the spotted camel; as *leo pardus* is the spotted lion.

The most noticeable event of the week has been the arrival of two post guns from Mhow. They are nine-pounder field guns, and were *brought down by hired bullocks. I understand* that when getting out of the train (they appear to be all to pieces now) they are to be supplied with Commissariat bullocks, probably from Ahmedabad. When these arrangements are completed, the division of field artillery now here will rejoin the head quarters of its battery. Poor Baroda! *its degradation is nearly complete.* I see you have been advocating the establishment of a large force here, and very rightly, *selon moi*, but the course of events seems all the other way, now that these post guns have arrived. Hitherto we have laid the flattering unction to our souls that, though the Guicowar has more guns than we can produce on a field day, yet he can show nothing to come near our horsed division. Now, we remark confidentially to one another, Ichabod! which means we are ashamed to show ourselves fallen from our high estate, and suffering under an accumulation of *bait*.

We get very good fish and prawns here from the Mhai river; some of the latter have just been brought to me, the smallest being like Sikai ones, and the largest measuring 21 inches from end to end. By the bye, why have not prawns got feelers? *Ans.*—Because they're ain't any; and it is necessary to say that these *antennæ* are included in the aforesaid 21 inches.

His Highness the Guicowar has some very magnificent jewels, and as I had the pleasure of examining them a few evenings ago, I will try and make your mouth water a little. First was displayed before our greedy eyes and quivering fingers a sort of collar with pendent in front. This necklace is composed entirely of diamonds of this kind called "table"; there are five concentric rings of these, set in silver, and forming a flat collar to lie upon the throat and breast. The pendent consists of three very large flat stones, and the whole ornament is valued at five lacs of rupees. Hanging from the outermost ring of diamonds are emeralds, about the shape and size of pigeons' eggs. The whole collet is four inches broad, and is supposed by some idiot to be an unfailing preservative from the *collarer morbus*. The next article was a drop, resplendent with barbaric pearl and gold, with some emeralds. These pearls were lovely, of fine water, pear-shaped, and about half an inch long; they were by far the handsomest I have seen, though I have examined many at Lucknow and elsewhere. A lovely nose-ring was next produced, consisting of two perfect pearls of good size, with a drop diamond cut in facets something of a pear-shape and about half an inch in length. I could not help thinking how charming it would be, while listening to the adored one's first soft confession of her love, to gracefully thrust this beautiful ornament through her finely chiselled nostril. Alas! Civilization with her pruning-knife has clipped off all these little physical refinements of sentiment.

And now we come to *the* gem of the collection, "the brightest jewel in the Guicowar's crown," though by no means unique in his collection of another necklace. The native system of cutting precious stones is much inferior to ours, and has for its object the preservation of size rather than the giving brilliancy. The diamonds in this second necklace, however, though not cut as they would be in London, are yet brilliants, and glint most lustrously in the light. The stones are very large, and I counted fourteen or fifteen to go round the neck, set, as they are, closely together in silver. The pendent is composed of three magnificent diamonds, the largest, known as the "Star of the South," is worth ninety thousand pounds sterling, and next to it is a companion worth twenty thousand. The entire ornament is valued at twenty lacs of rupees. If His Highness' stock of jewellery is said to have cost the enormous sum of six hundred thousand pounds sterling; and he thus considers that his honour and dignity are supported by precious stones to the tune of about £30,000 a year. He is probably quite right, for in the Asiatic mind enormous wealth, even unemployed, defies its possessors.

On ordinary public occasions Khunderao Maharaj shows excellent taste in dress, disdaining all meretricious ornament, and wearing plain serviceable clothes. His ideas are always sensible, and there is a practical workmanlike ability about him that, in a native, is as refreshing as it is unusual.

CALCUTTA, 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE tidings from Bhootan are still of a vague and unsatisfactory character. Beyond the fact that the Viceroy has, on his own authority, and without any reference to the Secretary of State for India, pushed a couple of detachments into Bhootan, for the purpose of marching on the stronghold of that troublesome fellow, Tongsa Penlow, we have nothing whatever to chronicle. The troops were last heard of a little beyond Dewangiri, where they have plunged into the difficult country between them and the object of the march. I am very much afraid that we shall before long receive unpleasant tidings from that quarter. The force which has thus pushed into the heart of the country is totally unsupported, and the further it proceeds the more difficult must it be to keep up its communication with its reserves and resources in the rear. There is nothing on earth to prevent the Penlow from interposing between the force and our own frontier with an overwhelming body of Bhooteas, and exacting another "surrender at Saratoga." There is no question but that, whether this chief be a savage, a sinner, or a saint, he is the only *man* among the Bhootea leaders, and that the reverses which overtook us in our former campaign are solely attributable to his vigilance and activity. His influence is extensive and real throughout the country, and his differences with the Deb Rajah do not affect his position or weaken that influence. He was successful against us when we occupied their several positions in the country, all of which he compelled us to abandon by a series of well planned and well directed attacks. He has now to deal with but a handful of men, who have been sent to traverse an unknown line, stretching across a singularly difficult country, with every nook and corner, fastness and jungle, hill and crag, of which he is thoroughly familiar. The Government hopes, I believe, that he will shrink from the idea of a combat, single-handed, with the British troops, but I cannot shut my eye to the fact that, when the troops aforesaid are nearly as many as you can count on your fingers, the temptation to snap them up will prove irresistible. The guns have not yet been surrendered, and Tongsoo gives no sign of penitence or fear.

At the other extremity of the empire we have had a military promenade, about which the Government is disposed to be slightly jubilant. Here also I think it is just as well to make a serious mistake. It is true enough that the refractory tribes about the Eusufzai Valley have "knuckled down" in the presence of an imposing force, but this is very far from proving that we have succeeded in extinguishing the flames on our N. W. frontier that brought the troops down. The fact is that as there is a strong feeling of hostility towards us throughout the Sulemani range, and that this feeling is freely fed by both the Akhoond of Swat and the unsettled state of affairs in Cabul and Candahar, we may succeed in preventing the feeling from taking shape in raids and incursions, and we may keep the tribes from off their territories by gathering a large and preponderating force at the most dangerous spot, but this will effect nothing real. The withdrawal of the force (and it cannot be always present) is the signal for fresh gatherings of the leaders of the tribes, and the hills are again conv ulsed, and travellers murdered, and peasants carried away into slavery. The excitement on this last occasion was so strong and wide that Peshawurries did not hesitate to sharpen their knives and swords in the open streets of the city and cantonments in that place, whilst the demeanour of the entire city population was anything but reassuring. It was doubtless wise to assemble a force strong enough to bear down all opposition, and the wisdom of the course has been evinced by the bloodless triumph we have achieved, but the fact is incontrovertible that we have only staved off the evil day. The vicious fanaticism of the Akhoond of Swat was only held in check by the strength of the force which he saw pouringhim from Peshawur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Rawul Pindee, Jhelum, and other distant cantonments. That force has now retired, and the Government is congratulating itself on its success. We shall see whether all this is not slightly premature.

If I had not an objection to make my letters a sort of Newgate Calendar, I could furnish you with some curious cases of perjury, cruelty, attempted murder, and so forth, some of which have occurred on board ship and others on *terra firma*. The case of the *Shaftesbury*, in which the captain is *said* to have died of brain fever, and the crew are said to have generally run mad, and two men were murdered by one who subsequently threw himself overboard, is in the hands of the Government, and so also is that of the *Shand*, the captain of which vessel is said to have been an angel of mercy to his men, one of whom, however, from inability to perceive the fact, chose to run away from him, and was captured by the High Court to six years' penal servitude, under circumstances which brought Captain Mackay's suavity and gentleness into great prominence. *But the attention of the public is now* drawn to the conduct of some of the employés on the East India Railway, in connection with the sale and transfer of waggons intended for the conveyance of cotton and other goods to the *Presidency from Allahabad. They are accused* of gross partiality in the assignment of these waggons, and it is broadly asserted that *undue preference has been given to Messrs.* Palmer & Co., of Mirzapore, who have in consequence had a monopoly of the cotton to transmit, whilst others, whose bales are numbered by thousands, fail to receive conveyance. The E. I. Railway Company have also been prosecuted by one Buldeo Doss in the High Court, and have been losers *thereby to a considerable extent. The trial* certainly revealed a state of things which reflects no little discredit on the Company and their management. The carelessness and indolence of those who have to despatch cotton from Allahabad and Benares are so gross as to be perfectly inexcusable, and it is evident that that must be a *very irregular system which cannot prevent* one man's goods from travelling into the hands of another who has no title to them. Then again it is clear that the resources of the Company have completely broken down under the strain made upon them by the cotton merchants in the upper provinces. Large quantities of that staple are allowed to remain rotting in the godowns at Allahabad, Benares, and Mirzapore, simply because the Company have not got a sufficient number of waggons to carry them all away. The newspapers have accordingly indulged in a violent onslaught on the Company, but in doing this I consider them to be at fault. I have reason to know that Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, again and again called the attention of the Government to the necessity for constructing more waggons, and generally augmenting the rolling stock. In return he was snubbed as often as he wrote. He distinctly saw the advent of just such a crisis as this, but the Government refused to see it, and therefore would not sanction his propositions. The consequences are now before us. I may as well give you another instance in which the action of Government has been unwise. When it was first determined to create a railway in Bengal, Mr. Stephenson proposed to the Government to buy up nearly the whole of Howrah, because then time would certainly come when more land would be required in consequence of the doubling and trebling of the line. The land could then be got cheap. But the Government preferred acquiring it piecemeal, and the result is that, now when it must buy more land, the price has risen to a hundred per cent. over what it once was, and the loss to the Government will therefore be something enormous.

You know already that a Commission to enquire into the currency question has been appointed, and I have given you the names of the members. I do not know (but I am going to try) whether the enquiry is an open one, in which case I will send you a succinct account of the proceedings.

POONA

WE understand it has been recommended to Government to remove the machinery from its present place to that of the other side of the Bund, and to construct a reservoir sufficiently large to hold ten days' supply of water, both for the troops and inhabitants of Poona and Kirkee, in case anything goes wrong with the working of the machinery. By this removal the Kirkee troops will be supplied with water, as well as the "Deccan College." The cost of this indispensible change will be within a lac of rupees, and at the same time it has also been recommended to raise the Bund five feet permanently instead of annually raising the Bund at a large cost. The object in this proposal is to improve the roads. If our roads were watered it would no doubt be a great improvement in the capital of the Deccan. It is said that the inhabitants will think the machinery stands cost rupees twenty-five thousand. This was all done by the munificent generosity and liberality of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and now that gentleman is after giving the Government in all about eighty thousand rupees to provide the inhabitants with the required quantity of water, he will no doubt be very much disappointed, and we therefore hope that Government will lose no time in providing this large population with water. We do not know through whose carelessness the machinery building has become useless, or who will have to make good the loss of the twenty-five thousand rupees, the cost of its construction.—*Observer, Feb.* 20.

BENGAL

WE understand that Mr. Justice Morgan has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of Chief Justice of the new High Court at Agra. —*Englishman, Feb.* 13.

THE Government of India, in the Financial Department, has, we hear, sanctioned the entertainment of the office of Comptroller of Telegraph accounts, at a cost of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Mr. J. H. Lane will act as Comptroller on a monthly salary of Rs. 800, and Mr. W. Palmer as First Assistant under him on a salary of Rs. 500. —*Indian Daily News, Feb.* 13.

PRIVATE letters from Peshawur state that the tribes are unusually quiet, the result, we suppose, of the late military display in Yusufzaie. No symptoms of further hostilities at present.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 13.

THE evil practice of suttee is said to have disappeared from the Rajpootana territories, not a single suttee having occurred during the last six months. The native chiefs have stationed Pharies, at all the burning ghats, to check an evil so long complained of; and the Agent to the Governor General, Colonel Eden, is untiring in his exertions to put a stop to the custom.—*Id.*

THE Government of India have lately had another instance of the reckless ferocity with which native chiefs sometimes conduct themselves towards their miserable subjects. Several charges of mutilating and beheading have been preferred against the Chief of Jharole, in Rajpootana, and the Viceroy has accordingly directed the British authorities in that locality to enquire into the matter and report the result at once.—*Id.*

THE latest intelligence from Bhootan shows that Toungsoo Penlow is not going to give in without a fight for it. He has succeeded in inducing Augda Forung, Chumpa Junpeen, and Chuckla Jung to ally themselves with him, and to defend the passes with their retainers against the advance of the British columns now marching on Toungsoo. Does this explain the silence of the Deb Rajah, his failure to send his confidential agent to Mr. Agnew, and his studiedly cautious attitude?—*Id.*

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—We hear that, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Government of India has sanctioned a revision of the salaries and a classification of the Assistants and Clerks of the Adjutant General's Office at the head quarters at Simlah. The Assistants are to be classified into four grades. The Registrar or the Head Assistant of the First Grade is to receive a salary of Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 800 a month by an annual increase of Rs. 50. The pay of the European Assistants of the Second Grade has been fixed at Rs. 400, rising by Rs. 600 by an increase of Rs. 30 a year. The Assistants of the Third Grade will draw Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increase of Rs. 30. The Native Assistants or Clerks of the Fourth Grade will receive Rs. 50, with a prospective increase to Rs. 100 a month. A portion of the increase of expenditure to be incurred by this new arrangement is to be met from the savings effected by the abolition of the Calcutta Office, and the balance is to be paid by Government.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

OUR Mussoorie correspondent mentions the demise of General Jamieson at that station on the 10th instant.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 15.

WE are informed that an English gentleman holding a judicial appointment within two hundred miles of Lucknow, finding that a public street had been encroached upon by the fixing of a bamboo before the residence of a Native Judge of a Small Cause Court, directed that the bamboo should be removed, but upon finding that the order was not forthwith obeyed, the European judicial officer in question repaired to the house of the native Judge, and proceeded to break in and beat his son with a stick for disobedience of orders in respect to the removal of the obstruction.

The youth thus assaulted by the very man whose duty it is to preserve the peace, expressed a desire to prosecute the offender, which course the father, a Mahomedan, prevented, observing that it would endanger his place worth six hundred rupees per mensem, were his son to seek redress.

This outrage upon law, decency and propriety has made such an impression upon the people of the place, that the report has spread far and wide. For obvious reasons the paper of the station where the incident happened is silent, and no wonder, considering a brother civil servant of the offender is the reputed Editor. We beg to draw the attention of the Viceroy to this matter, as we cannot think that he would tolerate such conduct in a public servant, who of all others is bound to set a better example.—*Oudh Gazette, Feb.* 14.

THE SALT WATER LAKE SCHEME.

(From the Englishman, Feb. 13.)

At a meeting of the Salt Water Lakes Reclamation Company held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that the Company be at once wound up. The present Secretaries, Messrs. Mackillope, Stewart and Company, were appointed liquidators, and the meeting was assured by the Chairman, although no resolution was passed to the effect, that on the 12th of March next, a sum of three to four lacs of *rupees would be immediately available* for return to the shareholders, the balance being paid in full on the 12th of April, the month following. The amount of interest accumulated will be sufficient to enable the directors to return to the shareholders the full sum of one thousand rupees upon each share, and therefore *paying all expenses, there may be a small balance* over. Thus ends, for the present, a scheme which was fraught with the highest advantages to the investing capitalist, which promised to be a boon to Calcutta generally, which had been favourably reported upon by the most scientific authorities here and in England, and which was stamped with the approval of the Viceroy himself. It is useless now to seek for causes of failure when the fact is before us. It was evident, however, from what dropped at the meeting, that the ill-success was not attributed by the shareholders to the directors, secretaries, or promoters. The long and wilful unjust delay of the Government had damped the ardour of all but a few believers in the undertaking, and the fettered conditions attached by the Law Officers of the Crown to the Governmental concessions, rendered the winding-up of the Company a necessity. Nearly a year has gone and interest has been lost to the shareholders, but those who had faith in the undertaking from its commencement have not abandoned all hope of the cause. A telegram received on Saturday last was read at the meeting, to the effect that half the required capital was ready to be subscribed at once in London. It was therefore suggested that a new Company should be formed, provided that Government would grant the concessions asked for. A letter asking for such concessions has been sent to Government, and we have little doubt that the reply will be favourable. Things may yet, therefore, take a favourable turn and a future success make up for past distrust and disappointment.

HINDOO POLYGAMY.

(From the Delhi Gazette, Feb. 15.)

THE *Bengalee* of the 10th instant informs us that a petition addressed to the Government of Bengal praying for a law abolishing Hindoo polygamy is going round in Calcutta for the signature of such Bengalees as may approve of the measure.

Considering the blatant character of the *Bengalee*'s patriotism, and the loud professions which that paper is always making of its love for progress and reform in India, we should have thought that our contemporary would at least have shown no opposition to the movement against Hindoo polygamy, if he did not give it the support it deserves. But there is no dependence to be placed on popular reformers of the class to which the *Bengalee* belongs. They are ever ready to agitate, agitate, agitate, when they see the least defect in another's system, but when their own is attacked there is no end to the howls of indignation with which the aggressor is received and to the scorn and contumely with which he is treated. Whenever there is a mote visible in an Englishman's eye, the *Bengalee* is the first to place his finger on the spot and try and pluck out the offensive thing, exhibiting the most savage delight during the operation, but when a beam is discovered in his own eye, when a blow is aimed at any of the cherished institutions of Hindooism in which our contemporary is interested, he indignantly throws the *Shasters* at your head, and declines to let you even discuss the tender subject.

We do not know of any measure that could be originated, which would be half so beneficial to native society in India as the abolition of polygamy, for it is to this dreadful institution that, history and our own observation show us, we must in a great measure attribute the social and political degradation in which our native nationality continue to wallow up to the present day.

Seeing, however, that polygamy is sanctioned and even enjoined by the religious code of the Hindoos, we do not think it would be politic for the Government to originate a crusade against the institution; but when the crusade is set on foot by Hindoos themselves, the least we, and all who are really in favour of a reformation among the natives, can do, is to lend the champions of reform our best assistance and support.

It may be that the question of a law abolishing polygamy is of personal interest to the Editor of the *Bengalee*; but even then we have a right to expect that he would sacrifice private feelings, and convenience to the public good, and countenance a movement so full of promise as that we are now discussing. And we cannot understand why our contemporary should treat the idea of abolishing polygamy by a legislative enactment with such lofty contempt. There is a law against it in all the civilized countries of Europe, and we do not see why there should not be one in India for the Hindoos if the enlightened portion of the native community should express a desire to have such a law.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

(From the Indian Daily News, Feb. 13.)

THE Hon'ble Mr. Grey's speech on the Post Office Bill at the meeting of the Vice Regal Council on Friday last was not of a character, we think, to satisfy public expectation. Mr. Grey appears to be no more than the representative of the Director General of the Post Office, to whom he stands in very much the same relation as that of a Brigade Major to his Brigadier. Mr. Grey first alludes to the proposal emanating originally from the Trades Association, viz., "to reduce by one half the postage on all letters exceeding a quarter tolah in weight." This suggestion of the Trades Association, further on we are told by Mr. Grey, in a very *naive* manner, is *the really important point* in the Bill, and that if the really important point had been raised *since* the Bill was placed before the public, whether the position of a Brigade Major is an enviable one when he has to inform the Colonels of the Regiments of the Brigade, that the plans, &c., have been slighted upon, and that afterwards he has to announce that the non-commissioned officers have suggested "the really important point," is a matter we leave for the consideration of the public. Mr. Grey is evidently opposed to the measure, as he considers there would be an immediate loss of revenue —the Director General does not think it would lead to considerable extension of correspondence while the Post Office Commissioner had expressed a clear opinion that the quarter tolah unit of weight was quite sufficient to meet the wants of the Native Public—while the only reason he could adduce in favour of its introduction, was that there was a difficulty sometimes in obtaining the description of paper rendered necessary by that unit—praise in our opinion particularly rather of a negative than otherwise.

Our experience, which is based upon personal observation of the working of the Postal Department both in Calcutta and the Mofussil, together with the information conveyed to us by a pile of letters teeming with complaints of the short-comings of the Post Office, rather leads us to view the matter in a somewhat opposite light to that of the Hon'ble Mr. Grey.

That the "suggestion" of the Trades Association is a want universally felt in the mercantile and commercial world, as well as affecting in some measure at least the industry of the country generally throughout India, is admitted by men who have had personal experience in large transactions with natives in countries far distant from the Presidency, and we feel sure that a very large increase of correspondence would result from the reduction of the postage, though we doubt if there would not be in the first instance a loss of revenue.

Mr. Grey makes no suggestion for providing against the immediate loss of revenue. We, however, are of opinion that the almost total abolition of "franking" would easily give out an immediate increase of revenue, though possibly it would not counterbalance the loss.

Is the privilege of franking in India we would ask ever abused? Is it necessary, possible, or expedient for the public in expressing our firm conviction that hundreds of letters are daily franked in India which ought never to have that privilege? We are surprised to learn that many of our readers when we inform them that it has happened, on more than one occasion, that a certain number of envelopes have been left ready franked and addressed by a public functionary going on leave, in order that they may be sent to him if any thing particular occurred by which letters may be forwarded to him from time to time without mistake as to address and free of postage. We commend this suggestion to the public as well as to the Post Office Commissioners.

Mr. Grey alludes in the latter part of his speech to the general proposition that while he is careful so to inform us were not of an urgent character; and that the main object of theBill which was prepared by the head of the Post Office Department was simply to re-enact the existing law, and to make some other changes in it as rendered desirable introduce for the better practical working of the Department, and for the greater security of the public. All we have to say in reply to this is, the daily and petty annoyance of having to weigh many of letters before they are posted is not both a nuisance and loss of time to a man of business, the quarter tolah paper restriction is comparatively a narrow limit, and there is nothing to the admitted inability at all times to procure this paper—the difficulty there is in obtaining postage stamps even at the larger stations in the Mofussil—the irregularity in the daily delivery of letters at out-stations—the loss of time occupied by the dawk-runners on account of the badly selected routes—the great loss of time in the delivery of letters consequent upon the present system of working the Postal authorities—the constant robberies that take place —the loud complaints of what has been frequently termed the valuable privilege of "forwarding postage," by which is now never charged in England. All these evils, which will be the more easily remedied in proportion as the correspondence which passes through the Post Office is developed increase, would we believe in the best manner to both these results will be to accept the "suggestion" of the Trades Association.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

(From the Illustrated London News, Jan. 13.)

THE increase of collisions at sea deserves the attention of foreign and home legislators. Mr. Benjamin Smith Har-r-d a star-board, I say, or you'll be into me!" shouted a bluejacket on shore, as, trudging up the road, he made out a hull bearing down upon him, under full speed. Jack, being close-hauled, knew he had a right to the road; and although he foresaw an awful collision, in case he kept on his course, he had no idea of wearing ship to get out of the way of the steamer, but kept on his course, and on she steadily, satisfied that he had done his duty in hailing the hull. But on came the monster, under full sail, roaring and hallowing, his heavy, blood-shot eyes glaring right forward, and heedless of whatever might be in his path. A *collision and a crash ensued. Jack's bowsprit* was carried away, and his head timbers considerably shattered. "There, you landlubber," he told you so!" as, on gathering himself up, he with his surviving eye kept a good lookout at the hull, who was streaming away to leeward, *totally unmindful of Jack's maritime rights.* In this homely illustration we have the philosophy of collisions at sea. Maritime law requires that a sailing-vessel with a free wind *shall give the right of way to the vessel that is close-hauled*, as the latter, in the wind-sailing ship can be more easily handled than the ship which is "jammed on a wind." For the same reason, steamers are required to give the right of way to sailing-vessels on all occasions, the ship running close-hauled is consequently indifferent to the object which the ship whose approach *threatens a collision*. Like Jack, the close-hauled skipper stands on his legal rights, and is thus doubly stubborn in maintaining them, that he knows full well his adversary has a very great interest in keeping *for self-preservation, and subjects himself to destruction* in case the approaching ship does not deviate from its dangerous course. Each vessel, therefore, stands on her own legs, as it were, looks out—*the one for his rights*, and the other for his convenience; and the result, occasionally, is that both ships are shattered, perhaps destroyed with a great sacrifice of human life. There can be no doubt that, during the last ten years, collisions at sea have increased greatly in number; and such being the case, we might naturally expect that, as the highways of the ocean become more crowded more than they were a few years ago by the messengers of commerce, and lives and property embarked on the sea are placed in greater jeopardy, navigators would increasingly exercise towards each other greater caution than before. But facts seem to contradict every expectation of this kind. With an increase of the risks incident to navigation, many shipmasters seem to have become more careless than ever. They seem to have no thought of any dangers except those which may arise from the winds and the waves. Sail is not shortened in the neighbourhood of the land, the appearance of a sleepy watch stirred up, except by that ceremonious growl of the officer of the decks, "Keep a sharp look-out forward there!" which means nothing unusual, and is generally answered by a gruff "Ay, ay, Sir!" from some old weather-rail. The man at the wheel is so situated that he can see no object about the ship's head; and even in clear weather, by night, when the lights, the sounds, and the banters which lumber the decks of our modern ships. In fact, as vessels are sailed now-a-days, an escape from a collision is a matter of chance. Every shipmaster who runs down another vessel should be held accountable by a legal tribunal. In almost every instance it will be found that the collision was the result of carelessness or stupidity. It cannot be considered merely as an accident; for it might have been avoided by proper care and precaution. It generally occurs at night, and as often on a cloudless as on a dark night. The watch on deck is drowsy; there is no look-out on the forecastle; the helmsman is not attending below the weather-leech of the topsail; there is not sufficient attention paid to the lights, which should be on the bows and the bowsprit-cap; and the ship presses on her course at express speed, as much as if she were on a highway. We could quote hundreds of instances where the obstinacy of the captain has produced the most fatal results, and where, if he had paid as much regard to the rights of human life as he did to his strict legal rights, the disaster would not have occurred. Witness the terrible collision of the steam-ships *Arctic* and *Vesta* off Newfoundland, and the destruction of the steam-ship *Lyonnais* with nearly two hundred lives by the barque *Adriatic*. In contemplating these collisions accidents which are unavoidable? Is there no remedy for them? Every dictate of justice requires that they should be investigated by a legal tribunal, and every humane feeling demands that something be speedily done to stop this wholesale slaughter on the sea.

In the above remarks we do not mean to enter into the question of the late collision in the Channel, which has been under investigation, but to call upon the proper authorities to do all in their power to prevent those fatal disasters which all who "go down to the sea in ships" have now great cause to fear.

M. DU CHAILLU ON WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

(From the Illustrated London News, Jan. 13.)

THE Royal Geographical Society held one of its monthly meetings on Monday the 8th of Jan., and, as it was known that M. Du Chaillu intended upon that occasion a paper describing his second journey into Western Equatorial Africa, there was a numerous audience. The chair was taken by Sir R. Murchison, Bart., the president of the society.

M. Du Chaillu, who is a man of slight and almost diminutive, but apparently hardy and well-knit frame, came forward, and bowed several times, and after having stated that for the last two years he had had no opportunity of speaking either English or French, and had therefore to claim the indulgence of the audience for any unexpected deficiency in the style of his pronunciation, proceeded to read his paper very intelligibly, although with a foreign accent. He left London on the 5th of August, 1863, and on the 4th of October in the same year arrived at the point called Fernan Vaz, on the African coast, immediately to the south of the equator. He advanced eastwards to the Ashira country, where he had been during a former journey, and where he was well remembered and kindly received. There he had been favoured with many offers of marriage, but he had respectfully declined them. In reading the works of Grant, Speke, and Burton, he noticed that many animals which were described with, or which closely resembled, words used in the district through which he had passed; and he had no doubt that the tribes of Western and Eastern Africa had originally formed one connected race. He observed, during his travels numbers of gorillas, and after his renewed experience, he saw nothing to retract in the account he had formerly given of those animals. After about his party had been about three days in Ashira, that country was ravaged by a visitation of smallpox. Misery and desolation were spread around him; he was himself reduced to such destitution as to be compelled by his own necessities, and the result, occasionally, is that both ships are shattered, perhaps destroyed with a great sacrifice of human life. There can be no doubt that, during the last ten years, collisions at sea have increased greatly in number; and such being the case, we might naturally expect that, as the highways of the ocean become more crowded more than they were a few years ago by the messengers of commerce, and lives and property embarked on the sea are placed in greater jeopardy, navigators would increasingly exercise towards each other greater caution than before. But facts seem to contradict every expectation of this kind. With an increase of the risks incident to navigation, many shipmasters seem to have become more careless than ever. They seem to have no thought of any dangers except those which may arise from the winds and the waves. Sail is not shortened in the neighbourhood of the land, the appearance of a sleepy watch stirred up, except by that ceremonious growl of the officer of the decks, "Keep a sharp look-out forward there!" which means nothing unusual, and is generally answered by a gruff "Ay, ay, Sir!" from some old weather-rail. The man at the wheel is so situated that he can see no object about the ship's head; and even in clear weather, by night, when the lights, the sounds, and the banters which lumber the decks of our modern ships. In fact, as vessels are sailed now-a-days, an escape from a collision is a matter of chance. Every shipmaster who runs down another vessel should be held accountable by a legal tribunal. In almost every instance it will be found that the collision was the result of carelessness or stupidity. It cannot be considered merely as an accident; for it might have been avoided by proper care and precaution. It generally occurs at night, and as often on a cloudless as on a dark night. The watch on deck is drowsy; there is no look-out on the forecastle; the helmsman is not attending below the weather-leech of the topsail; there is not sufficient attention paid to the lights, which should be on the bows and the bowsprit-cap; and the ship presses on her course at express speed, as much as if she were on a highway. We could quote hundreds of instances where the obstinacy of the captain has produced the most fatal results, and where, if he had paid as much regard to the rights of human life as he did to his strict legal rights, the disaster would not have occurred. Witness the terrible collision of the steam-ships *Arctic* and *Vesta* off Newfoundland, and the destruction of the steam-ship *Lyonnais* with nearly two hundred lives by the barque *Adriatic*. In contemplating these collisions accidents which are unavoidable? Is there no remedy for them? Every dictate of justice requires that they should be investigated by a legal tribunal, and every humane feeling demands that something be speedily done to stop this wholesale slaughter on the sea.

In the above remarks we do not mean to enter into the question of the late collision in the Channel, which has been under investigation, but to call upon the proper authorities to do all in their power to prevent those fatal disasters which all who "go down to the sea in ships" have now great cause to fear.

M. DU CHAILLU ON WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

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The very trees lining the streets are as straight as walking-sticks. Straight rows of rails cut up the roadway of dead-straight streets. The hotels are marble packing-cases uniformly square, and pierced with many windows; the railway cars and street omnibuses are exact parallelopipeds; and, to crown all, the national flag is ruled in parallel cricket stripes, with a blue quadrangle in one corner, sown with stars in parallel rows. Philadelphia, from its rectangularity, has been called the "chess-board city." Washington has been laid out on a plan quite as attenuatingly geometrical, and nine-tenths of the other towns and villages are built on gridiron lines. There are some crooked streets in Boston, and that is why Europeans usually show a preference for Boston over other American cities; while in the lower part of New York, a few of the thoroughfares are narrow, and deviate a little from the inexorable straight line. In most cases there is no relaxation of the cord of tension. There are no corners, nooks, archways, alleys; no refuges, in fact, for light and shade. In the State of Virginia, there is one of the largest natural arches in the world; but in American architecture a curved vault is one of the rarest of structures. The very bridges are on piers without arches. Signboards and trade effigies, it is true, project from the houses, but always at right angles. This rigidity of outline makes its mark on the nomenclature and on the manners of the people. The names of the streets are taken from the letters of the alphabet and the numerals in the Hardy Rockhouse. I have lived in G-street, I have lived in West Fourteenth, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Mathematical calculation is the basis of daily life. You are fed at the hotels at stated hours; and the doors of the dining-rooms are kept closed until within a moment of the gong's sounding. At some tables d'hôte fifty negro waiters stand mute and immobile behind the chairs of two hundred and fifty guests, and at a given signal uncover with the precision of clockwork, one hundred dishes. These are not matters of opinion; they are matters of fact. Routine pursues you everywhere: from the theatre to the church; from the court to the public meeting. In the meanest village inn, as in the most palatial hotel, there is a travellers' book in which you are bound to enter your name. You may assume an alias; but you must be Mr. Somebody. You cannot be a Mr. Nobody. You are in England, the "stout party in Number Six," or the "tall gent in the Sun." You must shake hands with every one to whom you are introduced; you must drink before you are asked, and then ask the asker to drink—though I am bound to say that this strictly mathematical custom has, owing to the piteous protests of Europeans, somewhat declined of late. If you enter a barber's shop to be shaved, a negro hands you a check bearing a number, and you must await your turn. When your turn arrives, you must sit in a certain position in a velvet-covered facsil with high legs, and must put your fe t upon a stool on a level therewith. The barber shaves you, not as you like but as *he* likes, powders you, strains a napkin over your face, sponges you, shampoos you, pours bay rum and eau-de-cologne on your head, greases, combs you out, and "fixes" you generally. The first time I was ever under the hands of an American barber, I rose as soon as he had laid down his razor, and made a move in the direction of the washhand basin. He stared at me as though I had gone mad. "Hold on!" he cried, in an authoritative accent. "Hold on! Guess I'll have to wash you up." That I should be washed up or "fixed," was in accordance with the mathematical code.

This all but utter absence of variety of form, of diversity of detail, of play of light and shade, are productive in the end of that petulant discontented frame of mind—of that soreness of spirit—with which almost every tourist who has visited the Great Republic has come at last to regard its civilization. As a rule, the coarser the traveller's organisation—the less he cares about art or literature—the better he will get on in America. I met a fellow-countryman, one of an English earl, at one of the biggest, most mathematical, and most comfortless, of the New York hotels, who told me that he should be very well content to live there for ten years. "Why," he said, "you can speak a day if you like." Why! Such like kind of traveller, the robust hardy strong-stomached youth, fresh from a public school, who goes to America and does not grumble. But do you take, not a travelled Englishman, but a travelled American, one who has been long in Europe, and has appreciated the artistic glories of the Continent, and you will discover that he finds it almost impossible to live in his own country, or "board" at an American hotel. Every continental state has its colony of cultivated Americans, good patriots and staunch republicans, but who are absolutely afraid to go back to their native land. They dread the mechanical system. Those who, for their families' or their interests' sake, are compelled to return, live at hotels conducted, not on the American, but on the European system—that is to say, where they can dine, breakfast, or sup, à la carte, at individual likes, but as they themselves like. Those who are wealthy shut themselves up in country-houses or splendid town mansions, crammed with books, pictures, and statues, and tapestry, and coins from Europe, until their existence is almost ignored by their countrymen. In no country in the world are so many men of shining talents, of noble mind, of refined taste, buried alive as in the United States.

That which I call the mathematical system is only another name for a very stringent and obtrusive social tyranny; and, let us not remember that humanity is one mass of inconsistencies and contradictions, it would be difficult to understand how this social despotism could be made compatible with the existence of an amount of individuality and originality before equalled in this world. Until 1861, the American citizen was wholly and entirely free; and now that the only pretext for the curtailment of his liberties has disappeared, he will enter upon, it is to be hoped, a fresh lease of freedom, as whole and entire as of yore. How far the social tyranny spoken of has extended, would be almost incredible to those who have not resided in it. "Make your visit to-day," said an American to me on the first day of my landing in the States, "don't live in a boarding-house where you are treated as one of the family. They'll worry you to death by wanting to take care of your morals." To have one's morals taken care of is a very excellent thing; but as a rule, you prefer to place the curatorship thereof in the hands of your parents, guardian, or of your spiritual director, or body of mature age, of yourself. "Taking care of morals" is apt to degenerate into petty impertinence and espionage. One of the most eminent of living sculptors in New York told me that for many years he experienced the greatest difficulty in pursuing the studies incidental to, and indeed essential to, his attaining excellence in his profession, owing to the persistent care taken of his morals by the lady who officiated as housekeeper in the chambers where he lived. It must be premised that these chambers formed part of a building specially erected for the accommodation of artists, and with a view to their professional requirements. Our sculptor has frequent need of the assistance of female models, and the "Janitress," whose duty it was called, had a virtuously indignant objection to young persons, who posed as Venuses or Hebes, in the costume of the period, for a dollar an hour. She could only be induced by the threat of dismissal from the proprietress of the studio building, to grant admission to the models at all; and even then she would await *their* exit at *her* lodge gate, and abuse them as they came downstairs. Much more accustomed to models was the good sister of William Etty, who used to cook out his Venuses for him; but a transition stage of feeling was that of the wife of Nollekens, the sculptor, who, whenever her husband had a professional sitting, used to say, "Mary, it's very cold, used to burst into the studio with a basin in her hand, crying: "You nasty, good for nothing hussy, here's some hot mutton broth for you."

To recapitulate a little. Form-sickness is the unsatisfied yearning for those broken lines, irregular forms, and infinite gradations of colour—reacting as those conditions of form invariably do on the manners and characteristics of the people—which can only be met with in very old countries. However expensively and elegantly dressed a man may be, he is apt to feel uncomfortable in a bran-new hat, a bran-new coat and continuations, and bran-new boots and gloves; and I believe that if he were compelled to put on a bran-new suit every morning, he would cut his throat before a month was over. The sensation of entire novelty is one inseparable from the outward aspect of America. You can smell the paint and varnish; the glue is hardly dry. The reasons for this are very obvious. American civilisation is an independent self-reliant entity. It has no connexions, or ties, or foregatherings with any predecessors on its own soil. It is not the heir of long entailed patrimony. It is like Rodolph of Hapsburg, the first of its race. It has risen from obscurity to possession. In England we have yet Stonehenge and some cairns and cromlechs to remind us of the ancient Britons' acts; but in the settled parts of the United States, apart from the Indian names of some towns and rivers, there remains not even the remotest vestige to recal the existence of the former possessors of the soil. There are yet outlying districts, millions of acres square, where Red Indians hunt, and fight, and steal, and scalp; but American civilisation marches up, kills or deports them—at all events, entirely "improves" them off the face of the land. They leave no trace behind, and the bran-new civilisation starts up in a night, like a mushroom. Where yesterday was a wigwam, to-day is a Doric meeting-house, also a bank, and a grand pianoforte; where yesterday the medicine-man wove his incantations, to-morrow an advertising corn-cutter opens his shop; and in place of a squaw, embroidering moccasins, and cooking the drunken brave her spouse, we have a tightlaced young lady, with a chignon and a hooped skirt, taking academical degrees, and talking shrilly about woman's rights. A few years since, the trapper and pioneer race formed a tran-ition stage between the cessation of barbarism and the advent of civilisation. The pioneer was a simple-minded man, and so soon as a clearing grew too civilised for him, he would shoulder his hatchet and rifle, and move further out into wilds. I have heard of one whose signal for departure was the setting up of a printing press in his settlement. "Those darned newspapers," he remarked, "make one's cattle stray so." But railway extension, and the organisation in the Atlantic cities, of enormous caravans of emigrants, are gradually thinning the ranks of the pioneers. In a few years, Natty, Bumppo, Leatherstocking, Deerslayer, the Pathfinder, will be legendary. Civilisation moves now in block. There is scarcely any advanced guard. Few skirmishers are thrown out. The main body occupies, on the place to be occupied, and civilises it in one decided charge.

It may be advantageous to compare such a sudden substitution of a settled community for a howling wilderness with the slow and tentative growth of our home surroundings. European civilisation resembles the church of St. Eustache at Paris, in whose exterior Gothic niches and pinnacles, Byzantine arches, Corinthian columns, Composite cornices, and Renaissance doorways, are all jumbled together. Every canon of architectural taste is violated; but the parts still cohere; a very solid façade still rears its head; and, at a certain distance, its appearance is not inharmonious. At Cologne, in Germany, they will point out to you an ancient building, here a bit of Lombard, there a morsel of florid Gothic, here some unmistakable Italian, and here ten feet of genuine old Roman wall. There are many Christian churches in Italy whose walls are supported by columns taken from pagan temples. One of the most eminent, physical as well as moral, has been the result of growth upon growth, of gradual intercalation and emendation, of perpetual cobbling and piecing and patching; and although at last, like Sir John Cutler's silk stockings, which had been mended seven-teen with worsted that no part of the original fabric remained, the ancient foundations may have become all but invisible; they are still latent, and give stability to the superstructure. We look upon the edifice, indeed, as we would on something that has taken root, that has something to rest upon. We regard it as we would that hoary old dome of St. Peter's at Rome. We know how long it took to build, and we trust that it will endure for ever. The bran-new civilisation we are apt to look at more in the light of a balloon. It is all very astonishing. We wonder, however, it contrived to rise so high, and how long it will be before it comes down again; and we earnestly hope that it will not burst.

It is not necessary to avow any partisan kind of predilection for one phase of civilisation against another, in sufficient to note the fact: that European who is the least prejudiced, and the most ardent admirers of the political institutions of the United States, very soon grow fretful and uneasy there, and are unable to live long among bran-new things, that the country is not an elegant or a comfortable one to look upon. I attribute this solely to æsthetic causes. I do not believe that Europeans grumble at America because the people are given to expectoration, or guessing, or calculating, or trivialities of that kind. Continental Europeans expectorate quite as freely as the Americans, and for rude cross-questioning of strangers, I will back a German against the most inquisitive of New Englanders. It is in the eye that the mischief lies. It is the bran-new mathematical outline of Columbia that drives the English man into Fron-sickness and ultimately to the disparagement and misrepresentation of a very noble country. In many little matters of detail American manners differ from ours: but in the aggregate we are still language, and colour, and religion—very frequently with far greater purity and felicity of expression than we ourselves do—they read our books, and we are very often glad and proud to read theirs. They have a common inheritance with us in the historic memories we most prize. If they would only round off their corners a little! If they would only give us a few crescents and ovals in lieu of "blocks!" If they would only remember that the circle as well as the rectangle is a figure in mathematics, and that the curvilinear is, after all, the line of beauty!

BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 5,000 SHARES OF Rs. 2000 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DHANJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
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ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
Telegraphic Transfers, Hoondies, and other orders for realisation to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 3 do. 4 do.
" 6 do. 5 do.
" 12 do. 6 do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the MANAGER.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 6 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants LOANS against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1865. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on
London.
The Continent and the Continent of Europe.
Egypt.
Calcutta.
Madras and Pondicherry.
Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
Mauritius, Reunion (Bourbon) and Mauritius.
Sydney and Melbourne.
Singapore and Java.
All currencies.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 2 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 3 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts Approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
PAID-UP CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
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Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being opened at Hongkong and Shanghai.

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Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... ... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 " "
" 12 " ... 6 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities, Shares in Banks and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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TRIBHOWANDAS JUGJEEVANDAS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England.
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Solicitors.
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BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent.
{ Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 12 " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

SECURITIES.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for *safe* custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 mo' sight above £50 ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 2s. 0½d.
on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Batchanea, and Victoria.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Fixed Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " 5 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in Bills, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities, 1 per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 16th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
{ The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, when not exceeding Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount (rising or falling) for deposits not exceeding ½ per cent. per annum.
Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office free of charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1¼d per Rupee.
Do. " at 5 ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. On Demand ... "
Do. Scotland " ... "
Do. Ireland " ... "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 1½d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ... ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... ... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ... ... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ... ... 5 " "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipts.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed, "Pay to the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 13th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ઈન્ડિયન પેનીનસુલા બેંકન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

ઘિ ઇન્ડોપેન પનિસુલા બંકિન એંડ ચાઇના બાન્ક (લીમિટેડ).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 2,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE PUROOCKJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates at 6 days' sight:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
5 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
3 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
2 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
1 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 6 "
... 8 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody at present, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucramjee Luxmonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akber bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwanrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soondarjee Veerjee, Esq.
Messrs.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickerstoth, Cleveland, and Feile.
Deputs.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months ... 5 per cent per cent.
" 6 " ... 6 " "
" 12 " ... 8 " "
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Perebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of 1 per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Account Current Deposit* is opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letters (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Society's Safeguard.—Whatever the disease may be, wherever it may discover itself, whether externally or internally, its victims may enter on Professor Holloway's treatment with hearts full of hope that every day will bring some amelioration of the infirmity. For the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, abrasions, eruptions, abscesses, glandular swellings, and the generality of throat and chest complaints, the Ointment need only to be used according to the instructions to insure a successful issue to the illness, and a desirable restoration of health and strength. In all disorders which have been of long duration Holloway's Pills should be taken, they powerfully stimulate the circulation, rouse the needful nervous energy, and induce reparative action.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Bernard, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
BOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawkissen, Law & Co.
HERBALAL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SHIE, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ..... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal ... per cent.
" 3 months' " ... 4 "
" 6 " " ... 5 "
" 12 " " ... 7 "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice ... 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " ... 4 " "
" 12 " " ... 5 " "
Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RO